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RUMANIA EXPANDS ELECTRIC POWER  
FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PREPARE ELECTRIFICATION PLANS -- Bucharest, Indrumatorul Pastoral, 51

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic (RPR), under the leadership of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, called together more than 300 scientists, specialists, and technicians to prepare a general electrification plan for Rumania. This conference, held at the Academy of the RPR, presented its findings on 26 October 1950, after 5 days of deliberation.

The first phase in the general electrification plan covers a period of 10 years and consists of two Five-Year Plans. During this period, plans call for the construction of 13 thermoelectric stations, 24 hydroelectric stations, the expansion of present stations, and the construction of a number of smaller stations for individual plants and villages. Present installations have a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. The construction of new electric stations will increase production capacity from 2.53 kilowatts per square kilometer to 10.6 kilowatts per square kilometer and per capita production from 37.5 watts within 10 years. Thus, the total capacity will be 1,700,000 kilowatts after the first Five-Year Plan, and 2,600,000 kilowatts by 1960.

New and existing stations will be merged into seven electrical power networks; Muntenia, Oltenia, Northern Moldavia, Southern Moldavia and Dobruja, Central Transylvania, Northwestern Transylvania, and Southwestern Transylvania.

The construction of these hydroelectric, thermoelectric, and smaller power stations, with power lines necessary to carry the current produced, will necessitate an expenditure of more than 175 billion lei. To accomplish a plan of this magnitude, it will be necessary to create a domestic electrical industry capable of producing the necessary machines and equipment. It will also be necessary to set up a plan for the training of electrical specialists.

The Stejar hydroelectric station on the Bistrita River will be one of the chief power plants. This great station will have an annual production of 430,000 kilowatt hours, and thus will be able to supply not only existing industrial

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installations, but also many others which will be created in Moldavia under the Five-Year Plan. The Bistrita project, together with the Izvorul Muntelui Dam, will permit the irrigation of approximately 300,000 hectares in Southern Moldavia and Northern Baraganul.

The construction of hydroelectric stations will make possible water-control and irrigation projects large enough to reclaim 200,000 hectares of land, capable of producing more than 240,000 carloads of cereals. Important waterway networks will become navigable. Traffic on the Siretul River between Galati and Bacau will be initiated. Flood-prevention measures will be undertaken on the Bistrita and Siretul rivers. Direct results of these undertakings will be the improvement of fishing and the creation of a more pleasant climate [sic] in surrounding areas.

The plan calls for the electrification of villages. At present, there are 450 villages supplied with electricity. By the end of 1955, a total of 2,000 Rumanian villages will be equipped with electricity. First to benefit will be machine and tractor stations, agricultural cooperatives, and state collective farms.

Electrification will contribute to the expansion of industry. The mining of copper and the extraction of aluminum will be speeded up to provide the necessary raw materials for the manufacture of equipment. Heavy industries and the chemical industry will be developed to the maximum. Equipment such as cables, insulators, insulating material, motors, high-tension and low voltage equipment, electric and power equipment, etc., now obtained from the USSR, will be produced in Rumania. The planned expansion will also permit export of electrical energy.

POWER EXPANSION PERMITS INCREASED INDUSTRY -- Rome, Mondo Operaio, 25 Aug 51

New and powerful industrial centers are rising in the once arid regions of Moldavia, Dobruja, Maramures, and Southeast Transylvania. Very important in the economic development of Moldavia is the great V. I. Lenin Hydroelectric Station, now under construction in the valley of the Bistrata River. This installation will have a power output of 210,000 kilowatts and, together with the one under construction in Northern Moldavia, will make possible the irrigation of 300,000 hectares of land.

In the city of Iasi, a new iron-smelting center, a textile plant, a petroleum refinery, and other installations will be constructed. Two thousand Moldavian villages will be electrified by 1955. During the Five-Year Plan, a conduit, 213 kilometers long, will be constructed to carry methane gas from Transylvania to Moldavia.

Local products will be utilized in new fruit, lime, and charcoal-processing plants. New factories will be erected in the Apuseni Mountains. A nonferrous-metal plant will be constructed in Borsica, and a large hydroelectric station will be built on the Dragan-Reneti [probably Draganul River]. The aluminum industry will be developed in this region which is rich in bauxite. The Brad-Dreva railroad will facilitate the export of local products.

Plants for the production of nitrogen fertilizers, cement, and other materials, the Odornei [perhaps Odorhei?]-Ciceu railroad, and gas conduits which will connect Sangiorgiul-De-Padre with Bacau will be constructed.

The development of Dobruja will progress with the completion of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. In this region, brick, cement, and pipe factories will be constructed, and Medgidia and Cernavoda will be converted into important river ports and industrial centers.

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